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THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN,

The rights of woman, what are they?
The right to labor, love and pray,
The right to weep when others weep,
The right to wake when others sleep.

The right to dry the fallen tear,
The right to quell the rising fear;
The right to smooth the brow of care,
And whisper comfort to despair.

The right to watch the parting breath,
To soothe and cheer the bed of death,
The right when earthly hopes all fail,
To point to that within the veil.

The right the wanderer to reclaim,
And win the lost from paths of shame;
The right to comfort and to bless
The widow and the fatherless.

The right the little ones to guide,
In simple faith to Him who died;
With earnest love and gentle praise,
To bless and cheer their youthful days.

The right to live for those we love,
The right to die that love to prove;
The right to brighten earthly homes.
With pleasant smiles and gentle tones.

A Double Plea of Guilty.

That Amos Talburton married the Widow Bamford for her money was firmly believed by everybody but the widow herself. She, poor, simple body, never suspected that day when he took her hand and asked her to be his, that he had any other object than the avowed ones of devoting himself to her happiness and being a father to her little boys.

The widow's fortune was in ready money, from all care of which her new husband soon relieved her; and before the honeymoon was over, Mr. Tolburton entered on his paternal duties with an energy which soon convinced Charley and Robbie Bamford how exceedingly loose had been their previons notions of family government.

Mr. Talburton's system was a combination of those of Solomon and Mr. Murdstone, proceeding on the theory that the two most potent instruments for the expulsion of folly from the heart of a child are a rod of correction and the Latin Grammar.

The elder boy, Charley, was a warm-hearted, spirited lad; a boy to go through fire and water for those he liked, but with a temper that rebelled against injustice or unkindness.

It soon became a state of constant war between Charley and Mr. Talburton. The former grew relentless in his punishments.

Charley's mother ventured to intercede for him once; but her husband read her such a lecture on the sin of inconsiderate mercy that she never dared renew the subject.

Bobbie who was over a year younger than his brother, got along much better. There were two reasons for this: he had his mother's gentle disposition, and secondly, Charley's transgressions were so numerous that they kept Mr. Talburton's attention fully occupied.

At sixteen Charley was a strong and well grown youth. More than once, after receiving chastisement, he had been heard to utter threats; and one day he struck back. A violent battle ensued, in which he was badly worsted, but not until he had left on his adversary's face divers marks of the fierceness of the contest.

That night the household was aroused by the report of a pistol. Mr. Talburton was found weltering in his own blood just outside his study door, and the servants who first reached the scene, as they afterwards testified, found Robbie standing near the body holding a pistol. The gas light in the hall way had been turned up and the wild and dazed expression of the boy's face was plainly visible.

The wounded man died before assistance could be summoned; and terror and fright threw poor Mrs. Talburton into a swoon, which, happily, for a season rendered her unconscious.

The police came and searched the premises. One of the first discoveries made was that Charley's room was vacant His bed bore traces of having been recently occupied. But Charley himself had not been seen since retiring to bed early in the evening.

Robbie when questioned, appeared stupified, and returned no answers. The commission of an act of violence seemed so foreign to his character, that in spite of appearances few were disposed to regard him with suspicion. Still it was thought prudent to detain him till the tragedy should be fully cleared up.

Next day the coroner's jury began their investigations. In addition to the facts already recounted, it was shown that immediately after the murder all the outer doors and windows were found closed as usual—a fact which pointed to an inmate of the house as the author of the deed.

A dealer in firearms testified that on the day preceding the murder he had sold the pistol, found with one chamber discharged in Robbie's hand to Charley Bamford.

At this evidence Robbie started up excitedly and spoke for the first time.

"I tell you my brother is not guilty!" he exclaimed.

"Perhaps then, you can tell us who is," said the coroner, dryly.

"I am!" the boy answered, with the defiant look of one brought to bay.

The case was soon closed, and the jury were not long in returning their verdict that Amos Talburton had come to his death by a pistol shot fired by the hand of Robert Bamford; and the prisoner was immediately committed for trial.

The distracted mother retained me to do what I could for her unfortunate boy; but the task looked like a hopeless one. To all my questioning I could get but one answer.

Robbie persisted in asserting his own guilt and the innocence of his brother, whose absence he attributed to his having run away to escape his step-father's cruelty.

When asked as to his possession of the pistol sold to Charley, and the motive of the crime he fell into his usual silence.

In due time my client was indicted and arraigned to plead. I stepped forward to answer for him, but before I could interpose the boy himself had spoken.

"I plead guilty," he said, in a clear, firm tone.

"No, no!" cried a voice that startled all who heard it; "it is not he, but I, who am guilty!" and the next moment Charley Bamford stood at his brother's side, encircling him with his arm.

"Was it not I who ran away?" he went on, hurriedly, "and my pistol that was found? Cannot every one see that my poor, dear, generous brother wishes to screen my life at the expense of his own?"

"Do not believe him!" broke in Robbie; "it is he that would sacrifice himself for me."

"Let the prisoner be remanded," said the judge, visibly moved at the scene; "and let his brother be detained. There is something here which requires explanation."

And within a week the explanation came in a manner least expected.

John Willis, an old servant of the family was taken suddenly ill, and soon lay at death's door. Before he died he sent for a clergyman, to whom he told a story which completely cleared up the mystery.

The day before Mr. Talburton was killed Charley Bamford had offered to sell Willis a pistol which the latter bought for a few dollars. That night Willis heard a noise as of one stirring in the house, and slipping from his room, pistol in hand, he saw some one moving stealthily in the lower hall. It was long past the hour at which any of the family were likely to be up. Burglaries had been frequent of late, and acting on the first impulse, and taking the best aim he could, by the dim light, Willis fired.

Seeing the man fall he ran down and turned up the gas, when to his horror, he discovered that he had slain his master! The pistol dropped from his hand, and hearing the approach of hurrying footsteps, and fearing to be accused of murder, he concealed himself in the study, from which he did not emerge till others had made their appearance, the first being Robbie, who picked up the pistol.

The strange conduct of the brothers was now fully accounted for, Robbie, who had seen the pistol during the day in the possession of his brother, and in view of the latter's flight, and his relations with his step father, believed him guilty; and had taken advantage of the appearances against himself to shield his brother.

Charley acknowledged that he had bought the pistol to defend himself against his persecutor in their next encounter; but, changing his mind, he determined to run off tosea, for which he had made secret arrangements the same afternoon; and it was from his first voyage that he had just returned on the day of Robbie's arraignment.

Doubtless it was Charley's steps, stealing down the stairs, and out at the front door, which latched itself behind him, that had aroused Mr. Talburton and the servant, the former having remained in his study that night to a later hour than usual.

Mrs. Talburton's grief was greatly mollified by the restoration of her two boys; and this time she is likely to remain a widow.

Tyrolese Costumes.

The curious and picturesque costumes of the land of Tyrol are conspicuous everywhere. The dress, particularly that of the women, varies in the different valleys. Generally, it is to be seen in its fulness only on Sundays and feast-days; but, in some parts, the people wear it on week-days, although most often, as is the case the world over, it is "sobered by the rust of long use." The women, after the fashion of whatever valley their dresses may be patterned, depend upon bright colors and jewelry. The men's dress resembles that with which we are familiar only in coat and shirt. The breeches are of black leather, with green cord down through the seams, and green embroidery at the hip and knee; they reach only to the top of the knee, and are so loose that in the sitting position half the thigh is exposed. No stockings are worn under the heavy hob-nailed shoes, but a very thick woollen stocking leg, often ornamented with green figures covers the calf, the top being rolled down over the garter. For the length of about six inches at the knee the leg is quite bare, tanned, ruddy and hirsute with life-long exposure in a climate of great winter severity. The hat is decorated with feathers at the back, usually the half of a black-cock's tail. Every man and boy, we are told in the guide-books, smokes, and must never expect to meet one without his porcelain pipe and a red or blue umbrella, which the women also carry as universally. The girls wear a little jaunty cap, or neighorn hat with an immense brim, and dresses generally dark, and nearly always short; and while some of the costumes appear very coquettish, others are stiff and formal and have even a classical correctness. In one of the neighborhoods of the Ziller thal, the women wear thick gold or silver tassels lying on the front part of their hat brims, and carry a carnation, or other bright flower, over the ear. Even travellers catch the mania for picturesque costumes; and, says Mr. Waring: "It is especially pleasing to see a staid, smooth-shaven Englishman, who at home would reprehend the wearing of anything less than a stiff hat, unbend his rigid lines, deck himself with light and rolling felt, and sport a cock-feather or a bunch of Edelweiss at his crown. It is good, too, to see his side-long glance at the mirror, and the little wreath of pleasure that winds about his lips at the thought of such rare indulgence."

A Loafer's Method.

How the lilies of the valley, who neither toil nor spin, nor have any private means, manage year after year to enjoy all the good things of this world has always been a wonder to me. Sitting the other day with one of these lilies, I ventured to ask him to explain to me the mystery of his existence. "This is," he said, "how I provide myself with excellent dinners and pocket money. Whenever a new restaurant of any repute is opened I dine there twice, and pay for my dinners. The third time I send for the proprietor, and telling him that I have forgotten my purse, ask him to send a waiter home with me, when I will pay my bill. To this he objects. I give him my name and address, and the next day I send him the price of the dinner. Then I dine two or three times without paying, and have thoroughly established my credit, and I can dine luxuriously for a long period without being troubled with the bill. I at once inaugurate picnics, I beg each guest to hand me his share of the bill, and I pocket the money, leaving the entire amount to be charged to me. A new restaurant does not like to commence its career by suing a customer, so when at last the proprietor is tired of feeding me, I promise to pay him some day and then commence operations with one of his confreres. Jealousy, and a pleasure in seeing those in the same business done prevents any one who has been victimised from warning others against me."

Game to the Last.

Not long ago a lady of Hartford Conn., had an earnest battle with a rooster. She had two flocks of about a dozen hens and one rooster each with a separate "run" for each squad, and the hen house is partitioned through the middle, with a window in the partition, Almost every day the lady visits the hennery and usually stops to stroke and pet the feathered favorites. Under this treatment the fowls have become quite tame and never before had she such an experience as we are about to relate. The lady, as she tells the story herself, had passed through the first division of the hen house and stopped to pet fowls in the other half, and while she was thus engaged she noticed the big rooster in the other domicile had taken a position where he could see the lady's operations through the partition window. He watched her with a jealous eye. Directly the lady reached out to take in her hands a hen, but it evaded her and ran off with a frightened scream. At this the looker on in Vienna—the old rooster—became unduly exicited, ruffled his feathers, elongated his neck and showed he was as "mad as mad could be." He looked as if he wanted to tackle the lady, and sure enough when she entered his room to pass out he did make a most determined assault. He rushed at her fairly bristling with indignation, and savagely struck at her with his spurs. The lady, rather pleased than otherwise, lifted a foot to poke him away and did give him a vigorous shove. But he returned and let fly his spur-mounted heels and gave the lady's No. 3 gaiter a lively crack, leaving quite a stinging sensation. And from this time out the lady and the plucky old rooster had a regular pitched battle. She says at first she rather enjoyed the sport, but before she got through the fowl was so terribly in earnest it did not seem like fun and she determined to end up the fight by taking the old fellow by the neck and holding him suspended in midair until the fight was all taken out of him. The next fly he made at her she clutched him, and lifted him from his feet, but he struck at her several times with his spurs in rapid succession and in most spiteful and ugly manner. He got in one blow on the back of the hand and wrist that left a mark three inches long, and she was glad to drop him. But now her woman dander was up and she was bound to conquer. She turned on him and kicked at him first with one foot and then with the other, following him around the little house, he fighting gallantly as he retreated. He would fly at her, catch her by the dress with his bill, and and crack would go the spurs with as much vigor as if the old fellow had a rooster's head in chancery. Again and again the old lady grasped him by the neck, choking, twisting and shaking him, but he would compel her to let go by the ragid thumps of his tough, hard old spurs. After the fight had lasted fully ten minutes the lady thought, as there could not be much honor in conquering a rooster, and rather admiring his pluck, she would withdraw and let him enjoy his crow of victory. But as she turned to go the onslaught of the plucky fellow were fiercer and fiercer, and she was compelled to retreat backwards and kept her feet employed in trying to keep him at bay. When she turned to open the next door the rooster, as a parting salute, flew up at her waist high, and gave her a crack. it was a fowl blow, but the lady did not stop to claim the victory on that account. She hurriedly closed the door and the determined fellow actually gave the door a clip and looked disgusted because the lady had got out of his reach.

The Fish Didn't Bite.

A very short old man, having a dried herring on a string and a fish pole on his back, and the line on his hook baited with a piece of salt pork, halted a pedestrian at the ferry wharf and began:

"Have you a human heart in your breast?"

"Yes, I suppose it's human," replied the man.

"Then for goodness' sake lend me a quarter for a few days. I've been fishing here right along for four hours, and this is the only thing I've caught."

"I'm not responsible for your bad luck," said the citizen.

"But am I? Can I make the fish bite if they don't want to? I've sat here and spit on this bait and bobbed my line up and down till I'm clear broke down. It seems to me as if I didn't care to live another day."

"Well, I didn't tell you to go fishing."

"Sposen you didn't? When you see an old man trying to get along and catch a sucker to take home to his starving family, can't you feel a little human toward him? Think of my taking home this old smoked herring and trying to pass it off on my confiding wife as an able-bodied pickerel!"

"But I can't give you a quarter," protested the citizen. "I'm not going to be held responsible for your bad luck when you go fishing."

"The case stands like this," said the old man, as he swung his pole around and knocked a man's hat off, "I come down here to fish. I bob and fish and spit and fish and bob. No luck. I pay out my last cent for this old herring, hoping it may prove a sort of attraction for other fish. No go. He simply attracted a dog and lost his tail by a bite. I am now utterly crushed and soul-sick. I am about to return to my wife, who expects me to bring a sucker two feet long. What shall I say to her?"

"Tell her that it was a poor day for fishing."

"But women don't understand such things. Oh, sir! take this herring and lend me a quarter! Give an old man some show."

"Can't do it."

"Will you compel me to take this home to my family and tell 'em its the only bite I had? Have I, at my age, got to play the part of a deceiver and liar? It rests entirely with you. I place my moral character and the happiness of my family entirely in your hands."

The citizen turned coldly away and inquired the price of grindstones of a warehouseman. The old fisherman flung his herring down, jumped on it with both feet, flung his fish pole off the wharf and strode out of the crowd with the remark:

"Gentlemen, I can never, never, reward a wife's confidence with an old herring! Rather than deceive her I'll go and get drunk, and she'll fully understand that no drunken man can tell the difference between the bite of a perch and the bite of a whale. When I am full lay me in some quiet corner and don't let the police take this plug of tobacco out of my left hand pocket!"

Mr. Trout and the Gypsy.

David S. Trout is a rich planter of Roanoke county, Virginia, a strict church member and one of the most successful men in his county. He has several farms and lives on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, close to Salem Post Office and near the Roanoke river. Recently accompanied by Detective John Ween, of Richmond, and Chief of Police Donovan, of Newark, he visited Brooklyn and identified Matilda Worton, the gypsy fortune-teller, who is in Raymond street jail on a charge of robbing William Jessop, of Princeton, Indiana, of $2,250 as the woman who, three years ago, robbed him of a package containg $10,000 in greenbacks, leaving in its stead a similar package that contained strips of newspaper cut into the shape of bank notes. Mr. Trout says that in February, 1875, he received a note, signed D. T. Worton, saying that there was a natural deposit of silver on his farm. In 1876 Mrs. Worton, the gypsy woman, called on him. "She said," continued Mr. Trout, "that close to my house there was a deposit of silver containing about a million dollars: that the mass of it was in a crude state, but that a large amount of the metal had already been mined. The silver, she said, was first discovered, many years ago, by two Indian chiefs, named Curry and Mesh, who, on shifting their habitation, buried their fortunes there and put a spell over the mine, which it required a superhuman gift to break. The hiding place was sealed by a secret, and she alone could charm it away and open the mine for my benefit. I told her that if she could show me where the mine was I would give her one-half of the proceeds, but she said that she needed a package of $12,000 to handle, always in my presence, so that she could work out the secret. I didn't have so much money at hand, and I told her that I could not get it. She came to see me a number of times, and at length she said she could extract the secret of the hiding place of the mine if she could handle $10,000, but she promised that the money should never go out of my sight. At length I got the $10,000 together in bank notes and the gypsy began her incantations. She counted the money, sprinkled it with earth, muttered over it and said prayers without number. When she had finished she went away, leaving the money in my hands, tied up in brown paper, and as she cautioned me not to touch it for fear I would undo her work I put it up and kept it intact until she returned again. She paid me several visits, and each time took out the money, examined it carefully and prayed over it. I held it for a time while she prayed and then she held it and prayed. This was done several times. At length, on May 7, 1877, she said that all of her plans were working so well that in one more visit she would charm away the spell that bound the secret of the mine, and would, she thought, be able to lead me directly to it. She again took the money, prayed over it and asked me to count it, so that I could see it was all there. 'I don't want you to think,' she said to me, 'that I would steal any of it.' I said: 'If you took that money, or fooled me, I would kill you.' I saw that all of my money was in the package, just as I had given it to her, and then she carefully tied it up and put a string about it. 'Now,' she said, 'the spell is broken, and in one more visit it will be cast aside. But,' she added, 'no one must touch this package.' I promised to lock it up, but she said she wanted me to swear to it upon the Bible. I turned to get the Bible, and the money was hardly out of my sight a moment. I turned again, and she had the package extended toward me. I swore upon the Bible that I would not open it or allow any one else to do so, and took the package. I wrote 'D. S. Trout' upon the back and made marks upon it wherever there was a fold of the paper, so that I could tell if any one disturbed it. Then I put it away. As she did not return and as my time was up when I was obliged to return the money to the bank where I had obtained it, I opened the package and found that it contained strips of newspaper cut to the size of bank notes, and that there wasn't a penny of my $10,000. Mr. Trout will begin a suit in Hudson county, New Jersey, where the gypsies have property, to recover his money.

Interesting Scientific Paper.

Capt. Catlin, United States army, lost a leg during the war and since that time has suffered from traumatic neuralgia, sometimes in the heel, but more frequently in the toes, of the absent foot. He has carefully noted the effects produced on himself by changes of the weather. Dr. Mitchell's own studies in this case, as he says, "would never have proved successful had it not been for the unusual ability, interest in the task, and perseverance of the accompiished gentlemen who has obliged by making his own torments useful in the solution of the question of how far weather affects the production of certain kinds of pain. The hourly observations cover a period of five years. "For the first quarters of these five years there were 2,471 hours of pain; for the second quarters, 2,102 hours for the third quarters, 2,059 hours; and for the last quarters, 2,221 hours. The best yield of pain is in January, February and March, and the poorest in the third quarters, July, August anb September. During these five years, while the sun was south of the equator, there were 4,692 hours of pain, against 4,158 hours while it was north of the equator; the greatest amount of pain was in the quarters beginning with the winter solstice, and the least was in those beginning with the summer solstice. The average duration of the attacks of the first quarters was twenty-two hours, and for the third quarters only 176 years. By taking the four years ending January 1, 1879, it is found that of 537 storms charted by the signal bureau, 298 belong to the two winter quarters, against 239 for the summer quarters. Hence we have the ratio of the number of storms of the winter quarters and summer quarters corresponding to the ratio of the amounts of neuralgia for these respective periods, and the ratio of average duration of each attack for the same time corresponds closely with the ratio of the respective total amounts of neuraliga for the same periods. The average distance of the storm centre at the beginning of the neuralgia attacks was 680 miles. Storms coming from the Pacific coast are felt farthest off, "very soon after or as they are crossing the Rocky mountains," while storms along the Atlantic coast are associated with milder forms of neuralgia, and are not felt until the storm centre is nearer. Rain is not essential to the production of neuralgia.

Queer Signs.

Some of the London inn signs are very odd. For instance, there is the Scriptural sign—The Good Samaritan; there is The Widow's Son; there is the Luke's Head; there is the Jacob's Well; there is the Noah's Ark; there is the David's Harp. Moreover the Job's Castle gets recognition, and the Brazen Serpent, and the Baptist's Head, and the Corner Stone, and the Jubilee; whilst the Adams and Eves count up to a dozen; whilst there are fifteen Angels, nine Angels and Crowns, an Angel and Sun, and a final Angel and Trumpet. Then, as many as eleven Saints have been affixed, or hung, or otherwise painted and engraved, as signs to invite the eye and lip. There are Saints Andrew, Luke, Paul, John, James, Bartholomew, Martin, Leonard, Helena, George and Anne. To them, too, must be added the cardinal virtue, Hope. It is a favorite, having risen to the number of fourteen editions, without reckoning the Anchors (of which there are twelve) that are its symbol, and the frequent cases in which it is painted Anchor and Hope both, lest want of artistic skill should lead to the least misinterpretation and mistaking; then four Golden Anchors ought to swell this list, since color has small power to alter form (except illusory,) and identity is clear in spite of it. A few samples are ready, too, in the same superficial and indicatorial manner of signs historical. There is Whittington and his Cat; there is Old Will Somers; there is the Vicar of Wakefield; there is Childe Harold; there is Thomas a-Becket; there is John of Jerusalem t there are Sir John Falstaff, the Jane Shore, the Nell Gwynne, the John of Gaunt, the Wolsey, the Jack of Newbury, the Sir William Walworth, Jack Straw, (in the shape of his Castle,) the Sir Hugh Myddleton, the Sir John Barleycorn, and those other noted specimiens, Valentine and Orson. After them come Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Osborn, George Peabody, Sir William Gomm, and Captain Cook. As for Admirals, and the part they play, in history, they come in a host from Benbow and Blake down to Nelson, (obliquely commemorated also in the well-known inn name, The Battle of the Nile,) Vernon, Rodney, Napier, Codington; and as for Generals, they come only in a sprinkling, such men as Hill, Picton, Canrobert, and Wolfe. Signs social come next. For instance, there are a hundred and twenty-three dukes enjoying convivial memory in the metropolis, Wellington standing at the head of them as an overpowering favorite. There are forty marquises hoisted up, he of Granby standing bravely amongst them; there are as many Earls, and there are about sixty lords. There are also one hundred and fifty public houses christened after kings and queens. The majesties selected are Lud, Alfred, John, Harry, George, Prussia, Denmark, Sardinia, Edward the Sixth, Henry the Eighth, William the Fourth, Catherine, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Adelaide, Victoria and Anne. There are a hundred Princes, and about thirty Princesses. Literary signs shall have the next place. rare Ben Jonson coming in nicely at the head of them. He has seven several public-house existences. In company with him are Bishop Blaize, Sir Richard Steele, Paul Pindar, Robert Burns, Lord Macaulay; and there are reminiscences of "Black Jack" in the Kemble's Head, and of Jonathan Swift in the Lilliput Hall. Then, signs classic may not be forgotten. They stand the Hercules, the Hercules' Pillars, the Neptune, the Phœnix, the Bacchus, the Bacchus and Tun, the Apollo, the Centurion, Comus, the Roman Arms. And signs floral force themselves to the front also, for there are thirty-eight Roses, five Mulberry Trees, two Laurel Trees, six Olive Branches, six Pineapples, one Holly Tree, one Orange Tree, one Pear Tree, one Primrose, one Lemon Tree, forty-five Grapes, one Dewdrop, one Fleur-de-Lys, two Elder Trees, a Flower of the Forest, a Virginia Plant, four Vines, a Flower Pot, three Acorns, several White Thorns, four Bunches of Grapes, five Cherry Trees, four Hands and Flowers, one Hand and Marigold, three British Oaks; with (though these would come better, possibly, under the head of signs miscellaneous) two Grasshoppers, a dozen Beehives, three Jolly Gardeners, one Hayfield, and one Cottage of Content. Next, let there be signs zoological—the class A, beasts, the first to be treated. It includes Goats, Goats in Boots, Brown Bear, Flying Horses, Tigers, Griffins, Greyhounds, a Giraffe, and Intrepid Fox, a Cow and Calf, a Dun Cow, Foxes, British Lions, Bulls, Buck's Heads, Buffaloes' Head, Civil Cats, Spotted Dogs, Camels, Stags, Unicorns, Reindeer, Roebucks, Lambs, Leopards, Nags' Heads, Panthers, Pied Bulls, Porcupines, Elephants; outbeasted everyone of them by a Monster. Class B, birds, includes Eagles, Cocks, Swans, Peacocks, Pheasants, Black Ravens, a Partridge, a Duck. Class C, fishes, has nothing like such a number or variety. It comprises ten Dolphins and two Salmon, one of these appearing as The Salmon and Pair of Compasses. Signs ethnological contain a Hermit, a Lad of the Village, a Gypsy Queen, some Moonrakers, a Colleen Bawn, a Mogul, an African Chief, an Australian, a Spanish Patriot, two Druids, two Blackamoors' Heads.

Sponge Plantation.

For many years the sponge fishers of the Mediterranean have carried on their avocations so recklessly that there is reason to fear the supplies from the great sea which yields the best article will practically cease unless means are adopted at once to prevent the men from destroying—as they do at present in countless numbers—the young animals while securing the full grown victims. Meantime Dr. Brehm, the illustrious naturalist, has suggested a plan for raising sponge artificially. Selecting a few hundred specimens, he divided them into seven thousand small pieces, fastened separately in perforated cases, which were then towed out to the bay of Socolizza. He then attached the pieces to a wooden framework, which was then lowered in a shady spot to a proper depth. In a few months the sponges had grown to the size of good natural ones, exhibiting their distinctive black color. The authorities regarded his scheme with favor, but the fishers, with that ignorant prejudice which has so often delayed sound reform in almost every industry, attacked the plantation at night, destroyed the frames and made off with two thousand sponges. By substituting copper wire for woodwork. Dr. Brehm immediately checkmated the teredo whose ravages in woodwork are notorious; and, by fastening the sponges to stones it was observed that they speedily attached themselves firmly.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Out of debt, out of danger.

Our own hands are heaven's favorite instruments for supplying us with the necessaries of life.

If the ordinary politician could see himself as others see him, he would be a surprised party.

Every closet hath its skeleton if it's nothing more than the willow frame of an empty demijohn.

Young man go to the good and virtuous for advice, but please don't trouble us during business hours.

Recklessness is the parent of misery.

In the Spring the trees leave and in the Autumn the flies leave.

The hardest thing in the world to do so constantly that you can do it well is to mind your own business.

It is very dangerous for any man to find any spot on the broad globe that is sweeter to him than his home.

Thou shalt not abstain from deceiving others by word or deed. Thou shalt speak no word that is false.

Modesty and humility are the sobriety of the man; temperance and chastity are the sobriety of the body.

No human scheme can be so accurately projected but some little circumstance may intervene to spoil it.

There is a pleasure in contemplating good; but the greatest pleasure of all is in doing good, which comprehends the rest.

A great many people are anxious to introduce a new religion into the world who have never given the old one a fair trial.

It would improve some people very much if they were as careful of their daily lives as they are of their orthodoxy.

It doesn't hurt a good man to have his character investigated; neither does it hurt a gold coin to try its ring on the counter.

There is a pleasure in contemplating good; but the greatest pleasure of all is in doing good, which comprehends the rest.

The virtue that a man does not possess that he thinks he has, while those virtues that he does possess seem nothing to him.

Tell the boys on the street, tell the young men on the road to ruin, that God loves them, and show them that you believe it.

Fire, flood, mistake or accident may rob us of our material possessions, but they cannot get at the treasures of the immortal mind.

Education is the one living foundation which must water every part of the social garden, or its beauty withers and fades away.

Good nature extracts sweetness from everything with which it comes in contact, as the bee extracts honey from every flower which it visits.

A man of sense will never swear. The least pardonable of all vices to which the folly or cupidity of man is addicted, is that of swearing.

A man may be right in feeling that the world can do without him, but every man ought to feel that the world needs the best efforts of his life.

If we have the faith to look forward with the eye of Him to whom a thousand years are as one day, the sight will kindle in each one a divine courage.

What is needed to-day in preaching is to simplify and apply the doctrines of Christianity that any man or woman can understand them and practice them.

We are sowing seeds of truth or error, of dishonesty or integrity, every day we live and everywhere we go, that will take root in somebody's life.

A lie will die of neglect sooner than in any other way. The only reason why some lies grow so large and stout is that everybody pets and feeds them.

Christianity is a thing not to be put on or off at pleasure. It is part of the life of the man—the development of a new life—and this it takes time to do; it is growth.

When a man speaks the truth you may count pretty surely that he possesses most other virtues. And if he is found to be untruthful most other vices are near at hand.

One contented with what he has done stands but a small chance of becoming famous for what he will do. He has lain down to die. The grass is already growing over him.

What unthankfulness it is to forget our consolations, and to look only upon matter of grievance; to think so much upon two or three crosses as to forget a hundred blessings.

Never be too presumptuous. Ponder over this observation; the reason so many people upset and sink in the stream of life, is because they put up more sail than they can carry.

As holiness if not so much an attribute of God as the glory of all the Divine perfections, so love must be, not one element in a minister of Christ, but the very soul and life of his work.

As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every minute of time; and as it would be a great folly to shoe horses (as the Roman Emperor Nero did) with gold, so it is to spend time in trifles.

Help and give willingly, when you have anything, and think not the more of yourself; and if you have nothing, keep the cup of cold water always at hand, and think not less of yourself.

I sleep most sweetly when I have traveled in the cold; frost and snow are friends to the seed, though they are enemies to the flower. Adversity is indeed contrary to glory, but it befriendeth grace.

We are always doing each other injustice, and thinking better or worse of each other than we deserve, because we only hear and see separate words and actions. We do not see each other's whole nature.

Charity thinketh not evil, but sectional prejudice is ready to believe any evil accusation against its objects. Good men should never repeat, much less indorse, an evil report, until they know it to be well-founded.

Trials are moral ballast that often prevents our capsizing. When we have much to carry, Heaven rarely fails to fit the back to the burden; when we have nothing to bear we can seldom bear ourselves. The burdened vessel may be slow in reaching the destined port, but the vessel without ballast is in imminent danger of not reaching it at all.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, MAY 27., 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,..	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach next Sunday evening.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Sunday School, 1 P. M.—D. Kimport, supt.

Reformed.

Instalation of Pastor Seigel at Aaronsburg, Sunday afternoon.

United Brethren.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Pastor Tomlinson expects to preach at State College, next Sunday.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Offi'al Directo r

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,..	Bellefonte
" S. W....	W C Heble.....	"
" W W....	Wm Harper.....	"
Milesburg.....	Frank E Bible..	Milesburg
Unionville.....	P J McDonnell,..	Unionville
Howard.....	A J Gardner.....	Howard
Philipsburg.....	C G Herlinger...	Philipsb'g
Millheim.....	I H Reifsnyder..	Millheim
Benner.....	Uriah Stover....	Bellefonte
Boggs.....	Jas A McClain...	Milesburg
Burnside.....	Wm Hepple.....	Pine Glenn
College.....	Sam'l Gilliland..	Boalsburg
Curtin.....	David Delong...	Howard
Ferguson, O. P....	Dan Driebelbis..	State Col.
" N. P.....	O M Sheets.....	Stormston
Gregg.....	L M Rishel.....	Spring M's
Haines.....	George Keister,	Aaronsb'g
Halfmoon.....	John Ward.....	Stormsto'n
Harris.....	Sam'l Ishler.....	Boalsburg
Howard.....	David Tanyer...	Howard
Huston.....	H G Chronister..	Martha
Liberty.....	W H Gardner....	Blanchard
Marion.....	John Hoy, Jr....	Walker
Miles.....	Sam'l K Faust....	Millheim
Patton.....	G W Rumberger..	Fillmore
Penn.....	W F Smith.....	Millheim
Potter, N. P.....	D F Luse.....	Centre Hall
" S. P.....	G W Spangler....	Tusseyv'e
Rush.....	William Cullen...	Philipsb'g
Snow Shoe.....	John G Uzzle....	Snow Shoe
Spring.....	E C Wood.....	Bellefonte
Taylor.....	Samuel Hoover...	Fowler
Union.....	J S Fredericks...	Fleming
Walker.....	Samuel Decker...	Zion
Worth.....	G R Williams....	P'tMatilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson Co,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

A CROWNING REBUKE.

The Colored People of the Northwestern Counties Pronounce Against Grant.

Special Dispatch to THE TIMES.

OIL CITY, MAY 19.

The second annual convention of the colored voters of Northwestern Pennsylvania convened in this city this morning. The attendance was quite large representative delegates being in attendance from Bradford, Titusville, Franklin, Meadville, St. Petersburg, Newcastle, Mercer, Foxburg and Youngstown, Ohio. Permanent organization was effected by the appointment of William Stewart, of Newcastle, as president. Among the resolutions adopted was the following.

Resolved, That in view of certain contingencies which have arisen in the past twelvemonth we do not deem it to the best interests of the nation to endeavor to ignore the expressed will of a very large and influential portion of the body politic with reference to Grant's third term, and therefore the convention assembled does indorse the name of the eloquent and consistent statesman, James G. Blaine, for President.

A POLL of Bedford county now making by the *Gazette* shows a large majority in favor of Hancock.

THE RUINS OF MILTON.

Last Friday in company with a gentleman from Mifflinburg we visited Milton—*that was.* Never before did we have an opportunity to see the wreck caused by an extensive conflagration, and hope we may never see another one like this.

The ruins caused by a fire appear altogether different from all other kinds of ruins. When a building falls into disuse and decay, there is something about it that compels our respect. An air of antiquity surrounds the crumbling walls of an old castle. The historic ivy may still cling to its walled sides; the venerable moss may for centuries have grown upon its heights; the surroundings may have their beautiful trees and lovely fields of green; but where the fire fiend has acted like a maddened *communist* it is all different, and the aspect is incomparable sadder and gloomier. There is not a green leaf nor even a blade of grass, to relieve the heavy, dead monotone of the scene. All is sheer destruction, utter desolation and chaos.

At Milton many of the walls of former houses, churches, stores and factories, are stil standing. Sometimes one wall has fallen and the other three remain standing. Sometimes all but one have fallen and constitute big heaps of brick and rubbish. The charred and blackened remains of what were once beautiful shade trees also remain, standing like grim, ugly sentinels along the houseless, shadeless, dusty streets, telling the passers by in silent, impressive language, the dreadful calamity that has befallen the thriving, busy, flourishing town in the beautiful West Branch valley.

We never saw a scene so thouroughly, cheerless, and feltgreat relief to get over and out of the *burned district*, in God,s beautiful green earth, in sight of trees, fields of waving grain and the beautiful river.

AN EARNEST WORD.

And should not Millheim do something for the Milton sufferers? Certainly. A number of good reasons might be urged on the affirmative, while not even a decent pretext can be offered on the negative side of the question.

On the broad principles of humanity we are bound to assist them to the extent of our ability. They are our neighbors—our brothers, and have suddenly been plunged into great destitution, suffering and distress, and if we do not help them we disregard as plain a moral duty as ever was enjoined upon mankind.

On the grand principle of the golden rule we are in duty bound to assist our suffering neighbors. We ought to do just as we wish other towns and communities would do toward us if Millheim lay in ashes. And this is altogether within the range of possibilities. Our risk and danger is much greater than was that of Milton. What if a fire would break out on the hill on a stormy day with a strong west wind prevailing, with not a single appliance or organization to fight the devouring element? The entire town would fall a prey to the destroyer in a short time. Yes, we should help others, because we know not how soon we need *their* help.

Again, we should help Milton by an organized and thourough effort, because it would do *ourselves* the most good. As a community we have yet very much to learn in the grace of giving. Our obligations and responsibilities to our fellow men are but imperfectly understood. We are hardly yet beyond the alphabet in liberality and charity and it is full time that we should learn to realize more fully that we are a part and parcel of the great human brotherhood, and that we all have common interests, stand in common dangers and should have common sympathies and feelings.

Yes, let our Chief Burgess, or the President of the town council call a public meeting and see what can be done.

(Since the above is in type our Chief Burgess and President of Council have called a meeting of the citizens for Thursday evening in the Town Hall,

One of the most urgent demands of our times is a system of education which shall train the young to apply their school learning. At the Pennsylvania State College practical instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany, Zoology, Mechanist, Chemistry, etc; is given, and thus theory in the class room is applied and enforced by experience in the field and laboratory. Spring session opens April 9th. For catalogue and full information address the Business Manager, State College, Centre Co., Pa. tf.

It is pretty generally conceded that none of the candidates for President will stand any chance at all for a nomination unless clad in one of Lewin's best suits. We had thought of making arrangements with *Mr.* Lewin soon—guess we will—to have a brand new uniform made for GEN. HANCOCK, the finest looking man, the best general and altogether the most popular, most available caudidate of them all.

THE Hancock boom is revived by the publication of a history of the military administration of the general in the south. Several hundred thousand copies of the pamphlet have been printed at Washington and are being circulated from that point.—*Patriot.*

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., May 22nd, 1880.

Each days proceedings of Congress show a determination to adjourn on the 31st. The Senate has not formally acted on the resolution for adjournment, but will pro bly do so early next week. All the propriation bills will be out of the way. The House has the last one—the Sundry Civil bill—now before it, and there will be little debate. The Bayard bill, providing for appointment of special deputy marshals, which passed the Senate yesterday may occasion some debate in the House, but will pass in good season. The believers in tariff revision have given up all hope of securing any peace meal legislation, and will doubtless now support the Eaton bill providing for a commission of citizens to prepare a thorough revision to be submited to Congress. It is doubted if any legislation on the subject of the Electoral Count will be perfected, though there is a chance that Senator Morgan's joint rule will have a majority in both Houses.

The Sundry Civil bill, mentioned above, appropriates about $21,000,000 which is one million more than last year. In this bill, however, is the sum of nearly three millions for taking the census. The amount granted in all is about three and one half millions less than the Department estimates. Among the other items is one of $150,000 for continuing work on the Washington monument.

Most Republican Congress men, if adjournment is reached on the 31st, will go from here to Chicago, to be present at the meeting of the Republican convention. Blaine, I suppose, has as many friends as Grant has. They are not so conspicuous but they are very much in earnest. They will go and try and secure victory for their favorite.

It is generally believed among Democrats that Grant will be an easy man to beat in November. He has elements of weakness, certainly, but he also is in some respects stronger than any other radical candidate. Those Radicals who are threatening to bolt if Grant is nominated are not the men who have a large following in the party. There may be popular defection among the people, but there is as yet no proof of it. I am sure we shall need not only a good platform but a good candidate to make sure of success against Grant.

Our boat race was not all that fancy painted it, Courtney breaking down completely, and Hanlan taking thirty-six minutes to do what he has done in much less time. A great many thousand people were here, not only from our own country but from Canada.

CARROLL.

The Reading rail road company has failed. It stopped payment last Friday. Long ago the company was known to be unsound financially. Locally the failure will no doubt cause much distress and suffering but will have no marked effect on the business of the country generally.

The New York *Herald* has all along opposed Gen. Grant's nomination for President, with ability and vigor, but now it comes out flatly for the great smoker, even insulting all other candidates by saying that Grant is the only fit candidate the Republican party can present, How do our Blaine men like that?

ANOTHER OIL TOWN BURNED.

Edenburg, Clarion County, Again Destroyed by Fire.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—Last night about 9 o'clock a fire started in the United States hotel at Edenburg, Clarion county, Pa., consuming seventy buildings before it was controlled. A special to the *Commercial Gazette* says:

About 9 o'clock last evening flames were discovered issuing from the windows of the United States hotel, an unoccupied building situated on Railroad street, which soon spread to the adjoining houses and before a drop of water was thrown or building razed, twenty buildings were in flames. From Railroad street to Maine the conflagration rolled on destroying everything of an inflammable nature that stood in the way. From Main to Penn avenue and down the latter thoroughfare it swept, destroying in all 75 buildings, among which are post office, Clarion county bank, Brown's hotel, United States hotel and the United Pipe Line offices. The loss will aggregate $150,000, on which there is little or no insurance. Upwards of one hundred families are homeless and many who slept in comfortable beds the night previous slept on the ground last night.

UNION SEMINARY,
New Berlin, Pa.

CLOSING EXERCISES.

Friday Evening, May 28, Anniversary of the Neocosmian Literary Society.

Saturday Evening, May 29, Anniversary of the Excelsior Literary Society.

Sunday Evening, May, 30, Annual Sermon before the Students by Rev. C. F. Deininger

Monday Evening, May. 31, Annual Address before the Literary Societies by Rev. C. K. Fehr, of Allentown, Pa.

Tuesday Evening, June 1, at 7 o'clock, Closing Exercises, Orations and Essays. All are invited to attend.

THE FACULTY.

Odd Fellows Elect Their Officers.

READING, MAY 19.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows continued in session to-day, and revising several clauses in the constitution and by-laws. The vote for Grand officers resulted in the election of Alfred R. Potter for R. W. G. M.; of R. T. Wright for R. W. D. G. M.; of James B. Nicholson for R. W. G. S., and of M. R. Muckle for R. W. G. T. Other officers were elected. At this morning's roll call over nine hundred lodges were found to be represented. The revision work of to-day is performed once in about every five years. The Grand Master elect, Mr. Potter, is in the insurance business in Philadelphia; the Deputy Grand Master is an Allentown lawyer; the Grand Warden elect is the foreman of a leading Philadelphia foundry; Mr. Nicholson, the Secretary, is well known throughout the State; Grand Treasurer Muckle is the leading man in the Philadelphia *Ledger's* business department; S. F. Gwinner, Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, is a Bucks county farmer, and Isaac A. Sheppard, ex-Grand Representative, is a Philadelphia stove manufacturer and member of the Board of Education. The new officers will be installed at the close of the session.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

The Death and Burning of Mrs. Friedel-An Arrest.

LOCK HAVEN, *May* 24.—The daily *Journal*, in its morning edition, speaking of the burning of *Mrs.* Friedel on Saturday morning, says: As the facts became known regarding the burning to death of *Mrs.* Mary Friedel, with her house and its contents, on Saturday morning last, sufficient evidence is being gathered to substantiate the belief that the unfortunate woman was murdered for the money known to have been kept in the house. $1,585 was the sum in the woman's posession. At 2 o' clock yesterday morning, George Wagner, a Germ an carpenter, residing on Susquehanna avenue, was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer.

He frequently visited *Mrs.* Friedel, and says he last visited her on Sunday of last week. He is now confined in in the county jail and seems very much broken down, being scarcely able to talk about the affair. He totally denies any knowledge of the crime but his wife said she expected his arrest.

A number of physicians examined the remains of *Mrs.* Friedel yesterday and all agree that the woman was foully dealt with. The fracture of her skull could not have been made by falling timber, as the kitchen was constructed of light material.

The screams, thumping and moans heard by a neighbor, and the established fact that the woman was not burned alive, and many other incidents lead to the belief that Mrs. Friedel was brutally murdered, and that the perpetrator of the deed sought to cover his crime by burning the body.

Rev. D. D. Trexler reports a case in his congregation at Rehrersburg, Lebanon county, where five generations are living under the same roof—George Staudt, aged eighty-seven; his son George, over sixty years old; George's daughter, Mrs. Susanna Himmelberger, and her daughter, Mrs. Alice Brobst and child.

Statement of the Aggregate Value of Real and Personal Property in Centre County, Pa, for the Year A. D. 1880.

Bellefonte Boro		$ 697,015
Howard	"	75,903
Millheim	"	126,954
Milesburg	"	107,057
Unionville	"	61,573
Philipsburg	"	275,948
Benner Township		425,564
Boggs	"	270,969
Burnside	"	47,462
College	"	572,359
Curtin	"	57,573
Ferguson	"	633,826
Gregg	"	692,190
Haines	"	560,835
Half Moon	"	235,208
Harris	"	375,954
Howard	"	185,773
Huston	"	93,421
Liberty	"	221,589
Marion	"	342,286
Miles	"	524,313
Patton	"	270,749
Penn	"	328,854
Potter	"	913,540
Rush	"	137,885
Spring	"	562,851
Snow Shoe	"	87,076
Taylor	"	86,899
Union	"	116,732
Walker	"	619,096
Worth	"	79,570
Total		$9,793,030

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Election Houses for the different boroughs and townships of Centre County as follows:

Patton township, Monday, June 7.
Half Moon township, Tuesday, June 8,
Ferguson township, Wednesday, June 9,, in Pine Grove.
Harris township, Thursday, June 10.
College township, Friday, June 11,
Potter township, at Old Fort Hotel, Saturday, June 12.
Gregg township, Monday, June 14.
Penn township and Millheim Borough, Tuesday, June 15.
Haines township, Wednesday, June 16.
Miles township, Thursday, June 17.
Walker township, Friday, June 18.
Marion township, Saturday, June 19.
Howard township and Borough, Monday, June 21.
Liberty township, Tuesday, June 22.
Curtin township, Wednesday, June 23.
Boggs township, Thursday, June 24.
Milesburg borough, Friday, June 25.
Union township and Unionville, Saturday, June 26.
Huston township, Monday, June 28.
Worth township, Tuesday, June 29.
Taylor township, at Fowler, Wednesday, June 30.
Rush township and Philipsburg, Thursday, July 1.
Burnside township, Friday, July 2.
Snow Shoe township, Saturday, July 3.
Spring township, Monday, July 5.
Benner township, Tuesday, July 6.
Bellefonte borough, Wednesday, July 7.
From 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o,clock P. M. of each day.

The assessors with their assesements and their assistants are required to be in attendance.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB,
JACOB DUNKLE,
Commissioners.

HENRY BECK,
Clerk.

PENSIONS!

obtained for disabled soldiers, from date of discharge, if application is filed before July 1st, 1880. Pensions increased. Send postage for new laws, blanks and instructions. Address,
W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., or Washington, D. C.
Oldest Claim Agency in the United States. 12-2m

CONSUMPTION CURED
BY
CRUDE PETROLEUM PILLS.

Gained 29 lbs. weight in two months.

POWHATTAN C. H., VA., April, 1880.
DR. M. MILTON:
Dear Sir—After having been sick twelve months, and tried the best physicians of the country without doing me the least good, I tried your CRUDE PETROLEUM PILLS. When I commenced taking them I caughed almost incessantly, had hemmorrhage, night sweats, etc. I weighed 114 lbs. After taking the Pills two months the cauzh and night sweats ceased and had no hemorrhages, and weighed 143 lbs.
Yours, respectfully,
FRED. C. DUNN.

Thousands of cases like the above.
The Pills are also a positive cure for chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all Lung and Throat troubles.
TRIAL BOXES, 25 cts. LARGE BOXES (130 pills) $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with directions. Address
DR. M. MILTON,
21-3m IRVING, N. Y.

PENSIONS! Apply at once, if you have been disabled in the U. S. service. LAW EXPIRES JULY 1st, 1880, FOR ARREARS. PENSIONS INCREASED. Thousands of Pensioners are rated too low. BOUNTY AND NEW DISCHARGES PROCURED. Information freely given. Send stamps for blanks Address, STODDART & CO.
Room 8 St. Cloud Building, Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS! Every Soldier disabled in disease, or injury, is entitled to pension. Pensions date back to time of discharge or death of soldier. Claims of all description prosecuted. Copies of lost discharges obtained. Claims filed by attorneys who have since died, or from other causes have ceased to practice, finished without delay. Address, with stamp, H. S. BERBIN & CO., Attorneys, Washington, D. C.
P. O. Box, 592. 21-3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 9th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore.	9 07 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 00 a .m
"	arr. at Erie	7 55 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	8 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	11 25 a. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	2 25 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	3 50 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 25 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	8 40 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	7 00 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore..	7 33 a. m.
"	" Williamsport.	8 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	12 05 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia.	3 40 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven..	11 20 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg ..	4 10 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 40 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 20 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 10 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	2 45 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 25 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 50 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with R. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1. A. M.	3. P. M.	5. P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Millmourg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Millmburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2. A. M.	4. A. M.	6. P. M.
Spring Mills		10 20	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 05	4 20
Millmburg Arrive		12 30	4 40
Millmburg Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg		12 45	5 05
Biehl		12 52	5 13
Fair Ground		1 02	5 23
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

LOSE, HARTER & CO.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to fill all calls in this line at any time and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of

COFFINS & CASKETS

always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices.
SHOP ON PENN STEET, MILLHEIM, PA.

UNDERTAKING.

NESBIT BROS.,

Successors to the "East Lewisburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company,

Manufacturers of

Flooring, Siding, Moulding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Verandas and all other kinds of Building Materials.

BEING provided with ample facilities, the latest and most improved machinery, and the best mechanical skill, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly, and in the very best manner.

We give special attention to the furnishing of Material for the better grades of

HOUSE BUILDING.

Also, to the manufacture of SCHOOL OFFICE and CHURCH FURNITURE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, and PRIVATE BOOK CASES.

FACTORY—EAST LEWISBURG. NESBIT BROS.
N. B.—We can send Materials to Coburn or Spring Mills at cheap freights. 25-1y

! KAMP !

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN OF LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, Slippers & Ladies' WALKING SHOES,

just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Hoven that buys for cash & pays no rent-wherefore I cansell you a better article for thesame money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

KAMP'S.

AS USUAL!

HARRIS'S

Standard Store,

235 MARKET ST.,

LEWISBURG, PA., ALWAYS AHEAD!

No old Stock or shopworn Goods!

EVERYTHING NEW!

APPERTAINING TO THE SEASON.

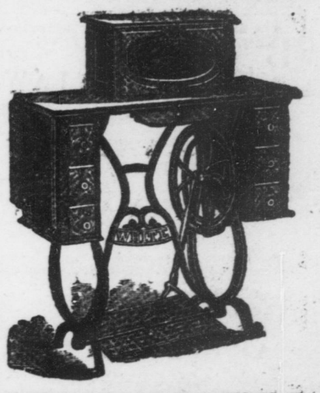
Having made early Spring purchases, we are enabled to offer our patrons a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the following articles, and a comparison of our prices with other establishments is respectfully solicited.

EVERYTHING MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, AND Strictly ONE Price!

Spring Hats and Bonnets IN ALL GRADES!
Ribbons, Silks and SATINS!
Feathers & Flowers AN ENDLESS ASSORTMENT OF
Laces and Embroideries
25 per cent below regular prices.
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND
CORSETS!
SILK, LINEN AND CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS!
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN
LADIES NECKWARE!
A FULL LINE OF
DRESS BUTTONS!
REAL AND IMITATION
HAIR GOODS!
Zephyrs,
Germantown Wools,
Chromo & other Mottoes!
BLACK WALNUT
Picture Frames
IN ALL SIZES, A SPECIALITY,
AT FULLY 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

We will receive daily during the Spring and Summer Season additions to the above.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF THE
White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO
94,853 Machines.
NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH
A RECORD OF POPULARITY.
It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine
IN THE WORLD.
Agents wanted. For terms, address
White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

DOMESTIC
IT STANDS AT THE HEAD
SO LIGHT A Child can Run It.
SO SIMPLE It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG It Never Wears Out.
DOMESTIC

LADIES! USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions



1888 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes. 20 to 46 Inches. Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,
"Domestic" Fashion Co.
NEW YORK.

PATENTS!

NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
INVENTORS AND PATENTEES
SEND STAMP FOR OUR
PAMPHLET & INFORMATION.
Address:
HOWARD & CO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THUNDER,

Lightning, Wind and Rain, you will NEVER HAVE SUCH A CHANCE AGAIN. We have the best large size, improved RUBBER ROLL Clothes Wringer in the World, selling at LESS THAN HALF PRIZE. Good references guaranteed. Everybody "red hot" to get one! No competition; The best chance of your life to MAKE MONEY. Samples, $2.50. Circulars and full particulars free. AGENTS WILLING TO BE CONVINCED. Address, PARAGON WRINGER CO., New Bedford, Mass. 12-3m

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY MAY 27., 1880

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Going to the relief meeting Thursday evening? Yes, better go.

—Without the slightest doubt Lewin's Philadelphia Branch is the best clothing store in the county.

—R. B. Hartman and Elias Lose bought the old bridge on Saturday for $15.25. Cheap as dirt.

Sunday School Reward Cards Tickets,&c. at John C. Miller & Co, Bookstore, Bellefonte.

—HEADQUARTERS for Books and Stationary, at the Model Book Store of John C. Miller & Co. Bellefonte, Pa.

—Don't miss the meeting in the Town Hall, for the benefit of the, Milton sufferers, this evening.

JOHN C. MILLER & Co. of Bellefonte, have the finest assortment of Wall Paper ever brought to Centre County. 4t.

—WANTED. Two good stout girls for kitchen work. Permanent situation and good wages. Apply at once at the JOURNAL OFFICE. tf.

—A heavy winter suit certainly does not *suit* you in such warm weather as this. Therefore go to the Philadelphia Branch and get yourself a suit that is really *suitable* for the season.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—Business is booming at Mrs. Weaver's Millinery Store. That's just what you get for a little advertising—a fact which the business men of Millheim are very slow to learn.

—Chromos, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Picture Frames, Toilet Setts, Fancy China Ware and Velvet Frames, al in endless variety at John C. Miller & Co, Bellefonte, Pa.

—In the Lewisburg list of contributions to the Milton sufferers we see our friend, Hon. W. C. Duncan, down for $25. Just like the large-hearted, liberal fellow he is. But by the way, what is Millheim going to do for Milton?

—About one half of the immense business done at the Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store, Bellefonte is due to the good quality and low prices of the goods, and the other half to judicious advertising. Mr. Lewin understands the business thoroughly.

—All over the state grand, noble responses are coming in to the cry for help that goes up from the three thousand houseless, homeless and pennyless people of Milton. Will Millheim do anything to help these destitute people?

SUICIDE.— The other Sunday morning Mr. Augustus Gerber, the Miller in Mr. Wm Young 's mill, near Mifflinburg, committed suicide by cutting an artery and bleeding to death. He committed the dreadful act while under a temporary fit of insanity caused by financial embarrassment.

—There is hardly a grave yard within a radius of twenty miles that needs thorough repairs as much as the Millheim Cemetery does. Three good, substantial citizens were elected in early spring, *expressly* to have our grave yard put in good order. Are they going to do anything in the matter? Let Messrs. E. C. Campbell, Henry M. Swartz and A. O. Deininger answer the question. But let them answer by *actions* and not by mere words.

Our friend Dr. Mingle was absent from home last week attending the annual convention of the Penna. State Medical Society, at Altoona. The doctor was one of the best looking men for his size, in five counties *before* he attended the medical convention, but since his return he looks even better and much wiser. May his shadow never grow less.

—Is your property insured? If not it is not only your privilege but absolutely your duty to do so, and there is no better company for good management, low rates and safety than the Farmers' Mutual, and no better nor more efficient agent than Henry Duck. "*And don't you forget it.*"

CAUTION!

All persons are hereby cautioned not to buy a note drawn by me in favor of Thomas Harper, and held for collection by Solomon Ettlinger. as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law, having an offset against said note for almost twice its amount.

JACOB NEIDIGH.

Woodward, Pa., Apl. 23d, 1880.

—Mrs. Oliver P. Mench, of Mifflinburg, will pleas accept the thanks of the Editor and Mrs. Editor, especially and particularly the latter, for a very fine "slip" of the most beautiful geraniums we ever had the good fortune to see. May it grow, bud and bloom very long in remembrance of the kind donor.

—We had a gentle yet copious rain in this section on Saturday and all nature as well as mankind generally, feel much revived. It comes rather late though to help the grass very much and our hay crop will be short. Wheat looks well. Oats, corn, potatoes and things in the garden have had but little chance to grow thus far.

Consumption cured by crude petroleum pills.

Full proof is furnished in another column of this paper, where Mr. Fred. C. Dunn, of Powhattan, Va, certifies that, after suffering for twelve months and given up by the best physicians, he was cured by these pills, and gained 29 lbs. in two months. See and read this advertisement.

—Whew—94 degrees in the shade, how hot! Dr. Mingle says it's hot enough to roast an ox. Don't know how that is. We are too poor to have an ox just for a toy, and so we didn't try.

—H. E. Duck, Esq., is the local agent for the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, commonly called the Centre Hall company. We doubt whether there is a better or safer local company in the state than the Farmers' and our citizens should examine into its merits and claims before they make up their minds to insure in distant companies at much higher rates than asked in our own home company. Just give this matter your attention.

—To Slow by Much. Another load of stone was hauled into the mud puddle, in the centre of town, last week. At this rate it will be filled up in from five to ten years. But seriously, gentlemen of the council "What are you going to do about it?" We suggest that if it is the duty of the turnpike company to fill up this mud hole, compel them to do so at once, but if the borough must do it let it be done without delay. The nuisance should not be suffered a day longer.

—DECORATIN DAY will be celebrated here as usual by the Odd Fellows and on a small scale. They will meet at their lodge at 6 P. M. proceed to the cemetery accompanied by the Rebeccas, all in regalia, where an address will be delivered by Rev. J. Benson Akers, and the graves decorated. This done they will again repair to the lodge and disperse. The band will also be present. There will be no idle show, no ostentation and no parade. This manner is best in harmony with the feelings of those whose *exclusive* privelege it seems to be here in *Millheim* to strew flowers on the graves of those who fell in defence of their country.

—Last Week Capt. Miller caught the most beautiful bird—of the kind—we ever saw. It was large, measuring over four feet across the wings, had big eyes which slowly and sleepishly revolved in sockets seemingly made by a two inch augur. Its bill was shaped like a Roman nose, only sharper than any nose possibly could be. The plumage was from a very light to a very dark brown, beautifully, variegated—just the thing for a bird of this kind. What provokes us about the matter is that the captain fooled away so fine a specimen in the bird line for the miserable sum of one dollar. It ought to have brought at least a hundred dollars. Or the captain might have made us a present of his bird. It would have been real nice of him to have remembered an old friend in such a becoming, considerate way—with such a rare, precious gift. Captain, we feel real bad about it.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

The weather is warm.

Mr. Peter Wilson left for New York to visit his son, Rev. James P. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is 83 years old and undertakes a big journey for one so old. Wish him a safe journey and much pleasure.

H. H. VanValzah, one of Clearfield's medical men, is here on a visit to his brother, Dr. Frank VanValzah. He looks well.

Mrs. Barcroft, of Phila. is here visiting friends. She seems to like Spring Mills very much and why should she not? Has not Spring Mills some of natures most lovely scenes?

The Star Literary Society will give a public entertainment on next Friday evening. The programme is very comprehensive. All should attend.

Rev. J. B. Akers preached a very able sermon on Sunday morning.

Next week I will try to give you an account of the lumber and bark shipped from this point.

YONEY.

BELLEFONTE ITEMS.

Mrs. Gotthelf, an aged lady, died last Wednesday night at the residence of her son-in-law Mr. Isaac Güggenheimer. Her remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment.

Mr. Harvey Musser and Mr. J. H. Wetzel, two of our young diciples of Blackstone, are off to Union and Snyder counties on a pleasure trip of several weeks. Hope they will enjoy themselves.

Dr. & Mrs. Musser, of Aaronsburg, were guests at the Brokerhoff House last week on their way to Altoona, where the State Medical Society held its annual session.

The Owl, a disreputable, semi-monthly paper has made its appearance in our town. It purports to be printed at Patterson and has a Bellefonte reporter, who appears to have nothing else to do than to criticise the doings of our young bloods. Boys are indignant, and it will not be healthy for Mr. Reporter if he is found out. The boys wil make (h)OWL out of him.

Our town has a very successful summer school taught by Mr. J. M. Duncan. He has 60-70 pupils, which shows that our citizens appreciate an earnest, faithful teacher.

Prof. Cecil proposes to expose the tricks and delisions of spiritualism in a lecture at the opera house, Thursday evening. * * *.

—If you are no christian it is yet your duty eyen as a citizen to attend the relief meeting this evening. Go and be of some *account* when there.

—For a summer suit both cheap and good. go to Lewin's Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, where you can be *suited* to a T.

—Yony Harter has just built the boss board walk in town. R. B. Hartman has built another; H. N. Kreamer is going to build another; E. D. Keen another, and so on, and so forth. Keep the ball roolling until it can roll all over town on sidewalks without getting into the mud.

AARONSBURG CRUMBS.

Mrs. Geo. Lauich, formerly of this place, now of Indiana, is visiting her Penns Valley friends.

Miss Miriam Dreisbach, of Lewisburg, is the guest of Miss Sarah Kline. Miss K. has recovered the use of her voice, and is no doubt using it to advantage.

Many persons were to Rebersburg, Saturday evening and Sunday, attending the Reformed Classis, which was in session there. They report a very interesting time.

Mr. Harvey Musser has come home to keep cool during the hot weather.

Miss Mary Duncan is visiting Mrs. Forster.

Dr. L. G. Meyer and family are home. There seemed to be a family reunion there, Saturday night, as they, Mr. & Mrs. C. M. Bower, of Bellefonte, and Mr. David Meyer & son, of Centre Hall, were all gathered in the family nest at once.

Miss Mary Meyer started, last week, for Illinois. Exdects to spend the summer there.

Mr. John Harper, brother of Michael Harper, is in town. He was a former Aaronsburg man, but is now from Monroe, Wis.

Mr. Henry Wetzel, of Bellefonte and Dr. Goodman of Logansville, have been in town for a few days.

Prof. and Mrs. Meyer have at last settled in a home by themselves, and are trying housekeeping in real earnest.

Rev. John Tomlinson will hold no service in his own charge, next Sabbath. He goes to fill Dr. Calder's pulpit at State College.

Miss Annie Mingle has been sick for a number of weeks, but is about again, though still looking rather feeble.

The much needed rain came last Saturday. Things look much better, but more rain is needed. No doubt it will come too, just at the proper time.

The Lutheran church received a much needed cleansing, last Monday, and at the same time the cemetery was put in a little better order.

Miss Belle Cronmiller was unable to teach, during the greater part of last week. Opened again on Monday.

X. Y.

MIFFLINBURG.—Last week we attended the sessions of the Northern Conference, Synod of Central Pennsylvania, at Mifflinburg. The sessions continued for several days, and this gave us an opportunity, which we fully improved, of seeing the town. Passing through a town on a train is not seeing it in any just sense of the word, for you generally have the most unfavorable view possible.

It affords us pleasure to state that we like Mifflinburg, both in a general sense and for sundry special reasons; and if we had a real good and complete home with a paying business down there—well, guess we could manage to shift along.

Mifflinburg is favorably and even beautifully situated. Built on a plain with just enough slope for good drainage it has that which gives beauty and charm to any town—a hill for a background.

The summit of this hill affords one of the finest views we ever had the pleasure to enjoy. The panorama that here spreads out before the enraptured vision of the beholder, is most lovely—it is enchanting. The view from the hill top in the rear of Mifflinburg is more beautiful, even, than that from the top of Nittany mountain, above Centre Hall. It is more extensive and not so uniform—more variegated. The changes from forests to cleared lands are not so abrupt and harsh. There is a gentle, gradual blending from the one to the other.

Mifflinburg has one of the finest public school houses in the state. It is spacious, well arranged, makes a fine appearance externally, and has a playground of several acres. It stands as a proud monument of the public spirit and liberality of the citizens of the town.

The churches too are in harmony with the school house and educational interests. The Lutheran, Reformed and Methodist are good, large, substantial buildings—not to say elegant, while the Presbyterian is a structure of less pretensions. Altogether the town is well supplied with churches and it seems (to a stranger) that education and religion go hand in hand.

The town itself presents striking contrasts between Old and New. There are some very fine residences—*homes* we hope they are in the best sense, with all the modern improvements in building both for use and beauty—bay windows, verandahs, high ceilings, ventilation, with those indispensible surroundings—beautiful yards, arbors, evergreens, &c. The neighboring homestead is entirely different. Appearance would indicate that the inmates have no abiding home, are not permanently settled, *but stay only for the time being as a shift.* Everything about the entire premises is in accord with this idea. Dilapidation and decay here rest in their native ease.

Mifflinburg has no manufactories, properly speaking. Her chief industry consists in making carriages and buggies of which about a dozen shops turn out a vast number annually. We visited several of these establishments, were much pleased with the work, and all the time ready to accept a present of a nice buggy or phaeton; but to our sorrow we must confess that selfishness is not utterly extinct even in Mifflinburg.

NEWS FROM BRUSH.

More rain is needed.

Ample preparations are made to honor our heroic dead on Decoration day. Maj. Forster of Bellefonte, is to be the orator. A grand time is anticipated.

The west Susquehanna Classis of the Reformed church was in session here from the 19th to the 23rd. Besides the ministers many people attended from all parts of the country.

Mrs. Sarah J. Gramley's funeral was very largely attended. The spacious auditorium of the Lutheran church was filled to its utmost capacity. Decendent stood very high in the esteem of the entire community.

The grain fields throughout our Valley look very well, and promise a rich harvest but the hay crop will be much short of the average. Too dry.

Dr. L. G. Meyer, of Pardoe, Mercer county, formerly of this place, is here on a visit. Quis?

News Miscellany.

CONCERNING ROAD TAX.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently rendered several decisons of general interest in the matter of road taxes. The right of farmers to work out their road tax has been generally, if not universally, conceded, supervisors in a few townships insisting that the tax must be paid in money. At test case has been decided in favor of the tax payers, and their right to work out the tax distinctly and finally affirmed. In other cases collectors of road taxes have claimed a commission on the part worked out, as well as that paid in the county treasury. The Supreme Court decides that all claims for such commissions should be rejected, the working out of the tax imposing no labor on the collector or treasurer, but on the supervisors, who is fully paid for his services.—*Ex.*

Two neighboring farmers, Henry Reed and William Rhoads, living in the Swatara Valley, about two miles south of Pinegrove, Schulkil county, have been quarreling of late about the posession of a tract of land. A few days since Reed took posession, though not without a scuffle, and commenced plowing preparatory to planting corn. Rhoads then had Reed arrested on a charge of forcible detention and assault and battery, and the latter had to look up bail and enter it before squire Filbert. Rhoads now availed himself of the opportunity and plowed the field and at night commenced harrowing and sowing oats. Next morning Adam Koble, one of Reed's workmen, interfered, stopped Rhoads' harrow team, unhitched the horses, and was in the act of carrying the harrow out of the field, when Rhoads dealt him a blow with a single tree. Koble dropped the harrow and a struggle ensued, when Rhoads seized a large corn-cutter and cut and gashed his opponent in the hand and arm, inflicting several ugly gashes. This settled matters for the time, though the war may be resumed at any moment. No further arrests have been made, but it is quite likely the matter will be settled in court.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd inst., by Rev. John Tomlinson, Mr. Adam H. Schreckengast, of Zion, to Miss E. E. Reimstein, of Millheim.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.10
Wheat No. 2	1.00
Corn	45
Rye	60
Oats White	33
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	6.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	20.00
Salt, per Brl	2.00
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	18
Hams	10
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	10
Potatoes	
Lard	6
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING OPENING!!

Just received a Full Spring tock of MI LINERY GOODS consisting of

Bonnets, Round Hats,
French Flowers,
Feathers, Ribbon andall kinds of Fancy Goods,
AT
Mrs. Anna M. Weaver's.

Dress Making a Speciality!

She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business on PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers on first floor.

1880. BEE HIVE! 1880

To my Friends in Penns and Brush Valleys!

THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA IS THE GREAT

BEE HIVE Store of Lock Haven. BEE HIVE!



Which is Now Opening the Third Stock for the Spring of 1880,

which is simply Immense in all its Departments.

30,000 Yards Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,

CALICOS AND SHIRTINGS

A large stock of 10-4, 9-4, 6-4, 5-4 UTICA BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASINGS, 3000 Yards Good Calico, Fast Colors, Beautiful Styles, 6 Cents a Yard.

The Largest Stock of TABLE LINENS ever shown in this City at old prices. 500 TOWELS at 25 Cents, worth 40 Cents. 35 dozen 3-4 Bleached all LINEN NAPKINS at $2.65, worth $3.40. 18 inch TWILLED HEAVY TOWELLING, 18

1000 Yards of Summer Pantings,

Bought early in January, since which time they have advanced 2(per cent., but will be sold at old prices of a year ago.

2,000 Yards All-Wool Cassimeres.

FANCY CHEVIOT SUITINGS,

French Diagonals and Shirtings, 1,000 Yards Black all wool Cashmeres,

Cheaper than ever. 2000 yards Beautiful Spring Cashmeres at 15 cents, worth 20. French Momie Cloths, Full Line of French all wool Buntings in Plain and Lace Goods. Silk Grenadines, French Organdie and Linen Lawns, nice patterns.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL SUMMER SILKS,

At 50, 55 and 60 cents a yard. The Largest, Handsomest, Cheapest lot of Plain and Brocade, Black and Colored Silks ever shown. Large lot of Ladies' Coats at Half Price. The handsomest Stock of

BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS

In this section of the State. Large lot of Window Shading and Fixtures. 1,500 lbs. Cotton and Wool Carpet Chain.

CITIZENS of Penns and Brush Valleys should avail themselves of the advantages we are now offering, by buying their goods early at the BEE HIVE. Thanking my Patrons for their liberal patronage in 1878, we hope by continuing to keep only first-class goods, with a full assortment of all the Novelties of the Season; by representing goods on MERIT ONLY, and selling at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to *merit even a much larger share of the patronage in 1880*, as we have decided advantages over every competitor on account of the immense quantities we buy. ☞SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Large Buyers and trade from a distance. ☞ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.☜ ☞REMEMBER THE PLACE.☜

The Great Bee Hive Dry Goods House,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. J. EVERETT, Proprietor.

WANTED.—50,000 pounds of Wool in exchange or for cash at the Bee Hive Store.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF SPRING CLOTHING

AT THE

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

Allegheny Street, Opposite Reynold's Opera House.

"Hello, neighbor! Will you be good enough to hold my horse a few minutes and inform me where that cheap store is the people talk so much about?"

"Oh, yes, with pleasure. The Philadelphia Branch, you mean?"

"Yes, that is the name. It sounds down the valleys and up the plains."

"Do you see away down that street yonder, where that great crowd of people is congregated?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that is the place. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate their goods; they have them. Only go ahead, you will not be disappointed, either in quality or price. You will find everything you want, in their line, and very accommodating men to wait on you, and show you goods, whether you buy or not. Be particular in going through to make your selections, as you might be detained in getting the second opportunity. They will adhere strictly to their motto: "One Price" and no overcharge to catch the customer, and all goods marked in plain figures. So you can see for yourself. Go ahead, neighbor; you cannot be disappointed in buying clothing there and such other goods as they keep. So good-by neighbor, I must be jogging along."

"Say, hold on! I will not detain you long. As you have been there and priced their goods, be kind enough to teh me their prices?"

"Oh, with pleasure; then you will wonder how they sell so cheap."

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

ELIAS LOSE,

CARPENTER and Builder.

Doors, Shutes Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best ossible manner

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS' HOME,

THE BUSH HOUSE,

Prices to Suit the Times.

Improved Stabling and careful Hostlers. Low special rates to Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, comfort unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

against the Producers, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.

J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

54-6 tf.

Edwin J. Deshler. J. Jordan Deshler

DESHLER & SON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Aaronsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly answered day or night.

JOHN H. GRAY,

Fashionable Barber.

Two doors west of Millheim Htel,

MILLHEIM. PA.

DR. D H. MINGLE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Main Street, Millheim, Pa

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BELLEFONTE, PA

First Class in all respects.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Just the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

☞ *Omnibus to all trains.* ☜

W. R. TELLER, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURE.

TAPPING THE MAPLE TREE.—A very pleasant as well as profitable feature of farming in Steuben county, N. Y., is the annual harvesting of the liquid produce of the maple. To the world in general the process of sugar-making is comparatively unknown. All agree in saying the present has been a good season for sugar-making, a cold winter being necessary to insure a profitable spring harvest. Then, when the sun swings high in the heavens, the beds of ice move out of the streams, and nature's pulse begins to beat, the sugar-maker armed with a half-inch bit, is seen boring the trees, penetrating very little under the bark. A metallic sap spout, with hook attached to hang the bright tin bucket on, is driven under the hole, the trees tapped this way wasting no sap, and cleanliness being secured. The first "run" is the best, like the head wines, of the European vineyards; the sugar that first reaches the market bringing a large price because of its superior quality and flavor—always providing that the unprincipled grocers does not remelt it and add two-thirds of inferior brown sugar, thereby swelling his profits by swindling his customers and searing his conscience. A well regulated sugar camp has leaders made of tin or clean wooden troughs leading to some central point. The buckets are emptied into the leaders, and the bush is drained into huge receiving tanks or vats. The process of boiling is an interesting one. The boiling-pans shou'd be made of superior Russian iron or heavy copper, with inside cross partitions. The pans should be about ten feet long and set in arches of brick, the cross partition being set three inches apart and open at alternate ends. Thus the sweet water travels a great distance, and over a moderate fire. When it drops from the pans it is called syrup, and weighs eleven pounds to the gallon. The syrup is carefully strained through heavy woolen cloths. When thoroughly cleansed it is put in kettles, and this is called "syruping down." Two eggs and one quart of milk are necessary in cleansing sixteen gallons of syrup, heating slowly over a fire and skimming until it comes to a boiling point. To this is added a small piece of butter, when one has a superior quality of sugar, such as rarely finds its way into American markets. The superintendant of Agriculture says that 40,000,000 pounds of maple sugar is made annually in the United States.

CURING FRUIT BY COLD.—An experiment was made at a foundry in Placerville, lately in fruit-curing, by blasts of cold air. In this experiment about a peck of sliced apples were placed in a sieve and subjected to a cold air blast for three hours in the cupola furnace of the foundry, and the fruit is reported to have been completely and beautifully cured by the treatment, remaining soft without the slightest discoloration. We were about to say dried, but cured is a better word, for there there was none of that hard, harsh, stiff dryness about it which frequently results by sun-heat or fire-heat. The experiment was a most gratifying success, and, in our judgment, is fraught with results of great importance to the growers and manipulators of fruit. The blast of cold air completely frees the fruit from its excess of moisture, with no possibility of burning or shriveling it. Compared with our sun-drying, it effects a great saving expense, attention and risk. Anybody who can command or devise a strong blast of cold air, can dry fruit in a superior—we might say perfect—manner, without being dependent on the weather and waiting on the slow process of sun-drying, and without the most expensive resort to fuel and risk of overheating.

BAD-FLAVORED EGGS.—A bad flavor in eggs is the result of one or two causes—either the food on which the fowls are fed, or the substance on which the eggs are laid. This may be easily tested by shutting up a laying hen, and giving her garlic or malted barley to eat. Another theory is—but we cannot speak of it with the same certainty—that an egg laid in any strong-smelling substance will contract it. This is explained by the fact that the shell, when the egg is first laid, is comparatively soft and impressionable, and only hard after contact with the atmosphere. Let your birds be wholesomely fed on plain food, and your nests be made with clean straw. Hay nests have a tendency to make eggs taste.

A BASE FOR THE COMPOST HEAP.—There is no better base for compost than leaf mould of the forest. All the dead animals of the farm, the refuse brine and vegetables, the leached ashes, the woolen rags, feathers of the slaughtered fowls, and hair of the slaughtered hogs should be scrupulously added to the compost heap. If, on entering the village grocery, you smell old brine or putrid fish, offer the merchant to take the nuisance off his hands. They will make a valuable addition to the compost heap. If there is a woolen or paper mill or a tannery, these establishments will furnish you much valuable refuse matter for composting.

DWARFED TREES.—The passion for possessing miniature trees and shrubs of various kinds may be mentioned as one of the traits peculiar to Chinese and Japanese gardeners, who take great pains in producing them. A dwarfed umbrella pine, reared in a moderate-sized flower-pot, has taken ten or twelve years to bring to a state of perfection. Although scarcely sixteen inches in height, it has the proportionate character of a full sized tree. Such examples are very expensive, being eagerly bought by rich Japanese amateurs for the decoration of their dwellings.

RIPENING OF CEREALS.—As soon as the upper portion of the straw on the cereals becomes yellow, no further increase takes place in the weight of the seed. If the grain be not cut down soon after the appearance of this sign its quality deteriorates and its weight diminishes.

TO MELT BUTTER FOR SAUCES.—Put a lump of butter in a saucepan, and set it on some embers until it begins to melt; then take it off, and stir one way until the whole is melted. It should be white and quite thick.

Safety from a Pestilential Scourge.

Protection from the disease, not a medicinal agent which merely checks the paroxysms, is the grand desideratum wherever the endemic scourge of malaria prevails. Quinine does not afford this protection. The chief reason why Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has won such immense popularity is that it prepares the system to resist the malarial pest. This it does by bracing, and toning the physical organism; regulating and promoting an equal flow and distribution of the animal fluids, and establishing digestion on a sound basis. Not only is fever and ague prevented, but the worst types of the disease are conquered by it. Such is the only just conclusion to be drawn from the overwhelming evidence in its favor. It is equally efficacious in dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint and general debility, and rheumatic complaint, and is a reliable diuretic and nervine.

HUMOROUS.

A GENTLEMAN called his servant one day and informed him he wished him to learn the name of the books in the Bible. "Now," said he, "I will tell you the first, and during the day I will ask you what it is, to see if you remember; it is Genesis."

Later in the day Bob was called, but he could not remember what it was. "Now," said the master, "I have a way to impress it upon your mind so you cannot forget it. Now, Bob, we have an old hoss in the stable. What do we call it?"

"Jenny."

"Correct. And we have a little girl in the kitchen; what do we call her?"

"Sis."

"Very well; now put the two together and you have Jenny—Sis—Genesis. I think you can remember it until to-morrow."

"Yes, sir."

The next morning Bob was summoned to appear before his master. "Good-morning, Bob. Can you give me the name of the first book in the Bible this morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, what is it?"

"The ole hoss, sir."'

THE Chinese must go, and all Americans should go—and buy a bottle of Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser. Since the recent improvement, no preparation ever had such a sale or gave such general satisfaction as Carboline. Sold by all druggists.

LITTLE Edith (who has heard her mamma speak of blighted affections)—"Mamma, and you think if a person is really and truly in love it would be wicked to deprive her of the object of her affections?" Mamma—"Why, certainly, Edith, dear; but where in the world did you learn all that?" Edith—I heard you tell it to Mrs. Jinglejaw to-day. And, mamma, I'm awfully in love with that piece of cake in the cupboard." It is needless to say that Edith and the object of her affections were immediately united.

PROFESSOR PROCTOR complains that the intelligent compositor made him say "links, bonds and stripes for the violent kind of spectres," instead of "lines, bands and stria in the violet part of spectra." There may be some difference in the meaning of the sentences, but the compositor's sounds the more intelligible, and if he were employed to "set up" all the Professor's lectures, ninety-nine per cent. more readers would understand them.

A SHORT article going the rounds of the press is entitled "How to Cook a Husband." If he has a voice in the matter he would prefer to be "toasted"—at the club; but when he goes home and kicks up a family broil, he ought to be "basted." A "chafed" husband is not desirable. Perhaps, after all, it would be best to par-boil him, for often pa boils with rage when he is obliged to meander up and down the chamber at midnight with a squalling infant in his arms—we've been told.

NEW remedies and old ones under new names are being constantly introduced to the public, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still takes the lead for the cure of Cough, Colds etc. Price, 25 cents.

Two sons of the Shah of Persia are rivals for the throne, and one of them has had engraved on his sword the words: "With this steel I will murder my brother," and caused the fact to be commuicated to the latter. That boy has read too many dime novels. The next thing we shall hear that he has started West to exterminate a few thousand Indians. His brother should have him arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace.

DOCTOR MOUNTAIN, whose wit pleased on all occasions, being at Court with George II., who liked his company on that account, news was brought to the King of a vacant bishopric. "I know not," said his Majesty, Mountain instantly rose, and, putting his hand upon his breast, said, "If thou hadst faith as a grain of mustard-seed, thou wouldst say to this Mountain, "Be thou removed, and east into the see!"

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, allaying Pulmonary Irritation, and giving relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Troubles to which Singers and Public Speakers are liable.

A SOUTHERN cat could not be induced to go through a hole except by backing. The secret was that in going through a hole in a corn-rick one day, in the usual way, a terrier made a grab just as she was disappearing and bit her tail off.

"How do you contrive to amuse yourself?" "Amuse," said the other, startling, "do you know I have my house work to do?" "Yes," was the answer, "I see you have it to do; but as it is never done, I conclude you must have some other way of passing your time."

A WORTHY couple in a Massachusetts town had lost their only daughter and were deeply depressed. As they sat one evening in the drawing-room, heaving sighs at intervals, the wife remarked: "Well, George, there is one consolation. Situated as we are, we could never have gotten Jane into Boston society."

THE rising generation ought to be protected against the stupefying influence of Opium preparations. We call the attention of all mothers to the fact that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is absolutely free from Laudanum or other Opiates.

An inquisite Westfield chap is anxious to know if Longfellow had in mind a Ute chief when he wrote "This is the forest's prime evil."

SHARP old lady—The mother of vinegar.

"Became Sound and Well"

HATCHER'S STATION, Ga.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:

Dear Sir—My wife, who has been ill for over two years, and has tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your Favorite Prescription. My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. METHVIN.

"Best of All."

BALTIMORE, Md., March 5, 1879.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear Sir—My family have used your Favorite Prescription and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for women complaints. I recommend it to all families.

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist.

DOMESTIC.

HANGING UP COATS.—A heavy garment, like an overcoat, if hung by the loop at the back of the collar, will soon stretch out of shape by it own weight, to avoid this, various devices have been made some of wire and others of wood. A piece of hard-wood, long enough to reach from the out-side of one sleeve to that of the other, will answer the purpose; it should have a hole bored through center, or a loop of strong cord to hang it upon the nail or hook. Under-coats and vests may be hung in same way. For the "best suit" this little matter is of considerable importance to all who desire coats not to be full in the back of the neck, and therefore, out of shape.

APPLE SNOW.—Six fine pippins; two cups powdered sugar; one lemon—juice and half the grated peel; one pint of milk for custard; four eggs. Make a good custard of the milk, one cup of sugar and the yolks. Bake the apples—core, skins and all—in a covered dish, with a little water in the bottom to prevent burning. The apples should be so tender that a straw will pierce them. Take off the skins and scrape out the pulp, mix in the sugar and lemon; whip the whites of the eggs light, and beat in the pulp by degrees until very white and firm. Put the custard, when cold, into the bottom of a glass bowl, and pile the snow upon it.

BEEF SOUP.—Three pounds beef, three carrots, one turnip, one bunch of celery, four onions, two bunches of leeks, tablespoon of salt, pepper to taste; cut the meat into pieces the size of an egg; vegetables to be washed, scraped, and cut into small pieces; put all into a large saucepan, with four or five quarts of water; boil very gently one whole day; let it stand all night; carefully take off the fat next day; add one pinch of cayenne pepper; make the soup boiling hot and serve.

LAVENDER WATER.—Oil of English lavender, 4 oz; alcohol, 5 pints; rose water, 1 pint; mix and distil, 5 pints. An excellent lavender water, obtained by simple mixture, is produced from the subjoined formula: Oils of lavender and bergamot, of each 3 drms; otto of rose and oil of cloves, of each 6 drops; oil of rosemary and essence of musk, of each, ¾ drm; benzoic acid, ½ drm.; honey, 1 oz.; alcohol, 1 pint; esprit de roses, 2 oz. Mix well and keep till old.

MYSTERY SOLVED.—The great secert of the wonderful success of VEGETINE. It strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

BARLEY WATER.—To a tablespoonful of pear barley, washed in cold water, add two or three lumps of sugar and the juice of half a lemon. On these pour one quart of boiling water, and let it stand seven or eight hours; strain; never use the barley a second time. Half an ounce of isinglass may be boiled in the water. Increase the sugar if desirable. For fevers or weak stomachs a strenghening drink.

BROWN BETTY.—All the clean bits and fragments of bread are dried crisp in the stove oven with the door open, then rolled, and bread-crumbs are always at hand. Sliced apples, bread-crumbs, sugar, cinnamon and a deep pudding dish. A layer of apples, sugar, spice, crumbs; apples, sugar, spice, crumbs, and so on until the dish is full. Bake.

FRUIT PIE.—Apples, pears, peaches, plums, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries are all made alike. Make a good crust, fill the dish quite full of the raw fruit and add sugar, a little water, spoonful of flour, and bits of butter; cover and bake slowly, to prevent the juice from boiling over.

LADIES who have difficulty in making their hair remain crimped may find the following of use: Let five cents' worth of gum arabic be dissolved in a very little hot water and left stand over night in enough alcohol to make it thin; then bottle. The hair should be wet with the mixture before being crimped.

TO MAKE SAUSAGES.—Take tender pieces of fresh pork, chop them very fine, with some of the leaf fat, in the proportion of three pounds of lean to one pound of fat. Season very highly with pepper and a small quantity of dried sage rubbed to a powder. Fry in cakes.

WASHDAY is a holiday, thanks to Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.,) which is rapidly coming into general use. It acts like magic, and bleaches clothing without injuring the fabric. Try it.

CRANBERRY SAUCE.—Put a quart of clean cranberries into a saucepan with a cupful of cold water; stew slowly stirring often, for an hour and a half; take from the fire and sprinkle abundantly with white sugar; rub through a fine culander, and set to form in a wet mold.

EGG SAUCE.—Boil two eggs ten minutes. Chop the whites, put them with the yolks, and chop together, but not very fine. Put in a quarter of a pound of nice butter melted, and pour them into a boat.

Instruments for Travelers.—In a lecture to the French Geographical Society, M. D' Abbadie has discussed the relative merits of the sextant and theodolite as applied to the determination of the latitude and longitude of places in unexplored countries. M. D'Abbadie insists strongly on the disadvantages of the sextant. The fact that an angle of more than 140 deg. canot be measured with the sextant makes it impossible to observe the meridian altitude of the sun in the tropics, whilst observation by night require artificial light which a traveller in wild regions finds it difficult to procure. Further, in, constructing a map azimuths are required, and these are so dicffiult to obtain with a sextant that they are rarely taken. M. D'Abbadie, therefore, recommends the theodolite as the most useful instrument for travelers; and he describes a pattern which he has found very serviceable. In this instrument a prism is placed in front of the object glass (which is more powerful than in most theodolites of its size), and thus the telescope is always horizontal, a convenient form of construction. The whole weighs 7¾ pounds, without its case. The tripod is formed of three rattan canes, which are screwed on to a wooden triangle. In determining azimuths with this instrument M D'Abbadie recommends the well-known method of equal altitudes.

DON'T IRRITATE YOUR LUNGS WITH A STUBBORN COUGH, when a remedy, safe and certain as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be so easily procured. Sore Throat and Lungs are speedily helped by it.

CHRONIC Looseness of the Bowels results from imperfect digestion, and this again from stomach irregularities and interruptions. The cause lies in the torpidity of the Liver, and the cure is, take Simmons' Liver Regulator to aid digestion, to stimulate the dull and sluggish Liver and to regulate the bowels.

"For twenty months I was afflicted with Diarrhœa. Numbers of physicians prescribing for me missed my case—their medicine, mostly astringent, aggravating my condition. I was advised to use the Simmons' Liver Regulator. This medicine soon indicated the proper diagnosis—an impure matter, secreted from a disordered Liver, and, coursing the passage of the bowels, irritated and inflamed to a diseased condition. In a few weeks the medicine corrected it. I was restored to perfect health and have remained so over two years, no symptoms having returned. I use it in my family as a specific for all disorders originating in disordered Liver. "JAMES G. TISON, Bagdad, Texas."

Burmah.

Burmah, a Kingdom on the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, has, as it now exists, three well-marked divisions, Northern Burmah, Burmah proper, and the Eestern Shan, tributary States. The inhabitants belong to the branch of the Mongolidæ distinguished by a monosyllabic language; they are short-headed, broad-skulled, flat-faced, have black hair, and dark brown skin, and resemble the Mongols more than the Hindus. Both sexes wear a white jacket, called *in-gie;* the men wrapping round the lower part of the body the *put-so*, several yards long, and the woman wearing the *te-mine*, a scant silk or cotton garment, to which are added on occasion silk muslins, and gold ornaments. The men and women alike smoke cigars and chew betel-nuts to excess. The former are, for the most part, robust and well made, and excel in boxing, rowing, wrestling, and other athletic exercises, and have considerable mechanical skill. The houses are a framework of bamboo, thatched with the water-palm, and are built on posts several feet from the ground. The women are more industrious than the men, buy, sell, weave, and attend to domestic duties. Both sexes are very fond of feasting, sight-seeing, buffoonery, theatricals, and buffalo-fighting. The natives are attached to their home, though they are far from patriotic. Without individual cruelty, they are indifferent to the shedding of blood by their rulers, and, while temperate and hardy, are hostile to discipline and continued labor of any sort. When in authority, they are often arrogant, tyrannical, and corrupt. Besides the genuine Burmans, a variety of races inhabits the Kingdom. The Monans, or Telaings, descended from the ancient Peguans, are largely amalgamated with regular natives, and the Shan, or Tai, the most numerous, perhaps of the Indo-Chinese people, are distributed over the peneinsula from Munnipore to Bangkok. Some of the Eastern Shan States are tributary to Buamah, others to Siam, those west of the Irawaddy being entirely unded Burmah rule. Buddhism, the prevailing religion, has been preserved in great purity; its shrines, temples, and monuments are numberless, and its festivals rigidly observed. The Government is hereditary and despotic, the soyereign being assisted by a council of the nobility, over whose members he exercises a kind of feudal jurisdiction.

A Good Thing to Know.

Every man and woman in the land ought to know that Kidney-Wort is a sure and safe cure for all diseases caused by the failure of the bowels or kidneys to perform their duties. Do not fail to try it —*Reporter*.

POTATO OMELET.—Take five ounces of potatoes mashed, pepper, salt, and a little nutmeg; mix it with five eggs previously well beaten separately. Squeeze in a little lemon juice, and fry nicely.

Important to Sufferers.

The greatest benefactor is one who relieves pain and cures disease. Dr. Silsbee has accomplished both by his miraculous discovery of "Anakesis," an absolute, easy, rapid and infallible cure for PILES in all stages of development. 20,000 sufferers testify to its virtue. It is a simple suppository, acting as an instrument, poultice and medicine. The relief is instant, and cure certain. Price $1.00 per box. Samples sent free on application to "Anakesis" Depot. Box 3046, New York. For sale by all first-class druggists.

A Valuable Gift Free.

A book on the Livea, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envel pe to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Will send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days's trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Only Medicine

That Acts at the Same Time on

The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why Suffer longer from the torment of an Aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

10 (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.

All Writers, and Their Names are Legion, Say that to Have Good Health

YOU MUST HAVE PURE BLOOD.

Reader, Have You Got Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Cancerous Humor, Cancer, or any Disease of the Blood?

You Can Positively be Cured. Thousands of Testimonials Prove It.

Druggists, Chemists, Speak, Indorse and Recommend it as the Best and Only Reliable

BLOOD PURIFIER.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29, 1880.

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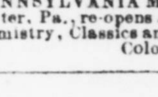
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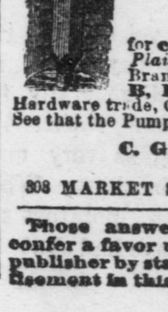
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